

With the Medical Officer of Health's Compliments

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT

ANNUAL REPORT
by the
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year
1949

Arthur C. Gee, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1949

Chairman:

MR. COUNCILLOR KEENE

Vice-Chairman:

MISS ALDERMAN MANN

MR. ALD. LANG, MR. ALD. LARKE, MR. ALD. PALMER, MRS. ALD. WING,
MR. COUN. CROFT, MR. COUN. DURRANT, MR. COUN. GAMBLE, MR. COUN.
JONES, MR. COUN. MARJORAM, MRS. COUN. NOBBS, MR. COUN. PEARSON, MR.
COUN. SANDERS, MR. COUN. TAYLOR, MR. COUN. WALLER, MR. COUN. WARD.

Medical Officer of Health:

ARTHUR C. GEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer:

ISABELLA SIM, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

A. ISHERWOOD, C.R.S.I.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

F. W. Y. BUCKLEY, C.R.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

B. J. MARSHALL, C.R.S.I.

R. WELCH, C.R.S.I.

(Appointed 26th September, 1949).

*Health Department,
123, High Street.*

YOUR WORSHIP THE MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health of the Borough during the year 1949.

As I pointed out in my last year's report the nature of the work of this Health Department as far as the Borough is concerned, has undergone quite a marked change. Services which in years past have been foremost in your minds are now administered by the County Council. A perusal of this report will reveal, however, that there are still many matters of importance relating to the health of the Borough which will continue to demand your attention. May I commend to your notice particularly those sections of the report which deal with the handling of food in its various forms. The rise in the incidence of food poisoning throughout the country as a whole has brought this subject prominently to public notice and the supervision of all places where food is prepared or served has been intensified. In addition to routine inspections and sampling, regular propaganda directed at encouraging an improvement in the hygienic handling of food has been issued from this department during the year. I should like to thank those — and especially the Press — who have co-operated in this publicity.

We had the misfortune of experiencing a small outbreak of poliomyelitis during the autumn, 13 cases being notified within the Borough. A sharp outbreak of measles also occurred during the summer months. Apart from these, the Borough remained satisfactorily free from infectious fever. There were no outbreaks of food poisoning.

May I take this opportunity of thanking you all, as well as the members of my staff, for the help and co-operation shown me during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR C. GEE.

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1950.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (including foreshore) (Acres)	..	..	..	..	5,495
Population at 1931 Census	..	..	..	..	41,768
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1949					43,170
Number of inhabited houses according to rate books at December, 1949	..	..	..	..	12,459
Rateable value — 1st April, 1949	..	..	..	..	£252,857
Sum represented by a penny rate (1948/1949)	..	..			£982 11s. 3d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

		<i>Totals</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
LIVE BIRTHS	Legitimate	677	360	317
	Illegitimate	39	18	21
		—	—	—
		716	378	338
		—	—	—
LOWESTOFT	<i>Comparative Figures for England and Wales</i>			
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 estimated resident population mid-1949		16.6		16.7
STILLBIRTHS —				
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births		29.8		23.1
Total	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>		
22	14	8		
DEATHS per 1,000 estimated average population		11.1		11.7
DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE				
All infants per 1,000 live births		29.3		32
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births		29.5		—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births		25.6		—
DEATHS FROM Puerperal Causes (Rates per 1,000 (live and still births))				
Puerperal Sepsis		—		.22
Other Puerperal Causes		1.4		.76

Comment on Vital Statistics

The number of live births has shown a further fall this year, thus continuing the downward trend referred to in last year's report. The drop this year is quite considerable and brings the birth rate per 1,000 of the population to 16.6, which is very close to the comparative figure for England and Wales.

There has been a rise in the stillbirth rate from 22.2 per 1,000 births last year to 29.8 this year. The comparative figure for England and Wales also shows a rise over last year's figure. Similarly there has been both a local and national rise in the general death rate.

The infant mortality rate of 29.3 per 1,000 live births, whilst being higher than last year, is below the figure for England and Wales. The actual figure for the total number of infant deaths was 18 — of these three died of broncho-pneumonia, four from prematurity, four from congenital defects and two from gastro-enteritis.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The Midwifery Service, the Maternity Service, the Home Help Service, the Antenatal, Postnatal and Infant Welfare Centres, the Care of Premature Infants and Illegitimate Children and the Health Visiting Service are all administered by the East Suffolk County Council, and the work carried out in the Borough in connection with these Services can be ascertained from a perusal of the appropriate sections of the County Medical Officer's Report.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The vacancy in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's staff caused by the resignation of Mr. R. F. Knowles was filled by the appointment in February, 1949, of Mr. F. W. Y. Buckley as Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector. The vacancy caused by Mr. Buckley's appointment was, in turn, filled by the appointment of Mr. R. Welch as Additional Sanitary Inspector in September, 1949.

In September and December, 1949, Mr. R. C. R. Robinson and Mr. L. V. Bailey were respectively successful in gaining the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

WATER SUPPLY.

The public supply from the Lowestoft Water Company has been maintained satisfactorily throughout the year, both as regards quality and quantity. The average daily consumption is 1,250,000 gallons, which is approximately 29 gallons per head of population.

The supply is derived from open lakes at Lound, which are fed by shallow springs and surface water from a limited catchment area together with river water from the upper reaches of the Bure obtained from the Yarmouth Undertaking.

The treatment of the water comprises natural purification by storage, filtration by rapid and slow sand filters and finally the water is chlorinated by means of a modern automatic plant.

Every reasonable precaution is taken to protect the lakes and catchment area from pollution.

The submission of four samples of the water is made weekly by the Water Company for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis by two independent analysts. Fifteen samples were taken by the Health Department for confirmatory reports. The reports of all samples show them to have been satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1949 FOR THE BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Part I of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec-tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	90	128	12	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	201	217	17	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	16	27	—	—
TOTAL	307	372	29	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Referred		to H.M. by H.M. Inspect.		
	Found	Reme-died			
Want of cleanliness S. 1	4	6	—	2	
Overcrowding S. 2	—	—	—	—	
Unreasonable temperature S. 3	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate ventilation S. 4	—	—	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors S. 6	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary Conveniences S. 7					
(a) Insufficient	3	2	—	—	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	14	—	11	
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	4	—	4	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	15	26	—	17	

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

Sections 110 and 111

	Section 110	Section 111				
	No. of out- workers in Aug. list reqd. by S. 110 (l) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending the Council	No. of Prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in whole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
Wearing Making Apparel, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—
.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets		A complete record of outworkers in this trade is not available.				
.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	—	—	—	—	—

HOUSING

With the continued increase of materials the work of repairing defects has been simplified. A large number of houses have been dealt with and requests for repairs by informal notices have occasioned a satisfactory response.

In cases requiring the service of Statutory Notices, work required by Statutory Notices has also been carried out satisfactorily.

The Department has dealt with a large number of complaints of alleged overcrowding and the results of consequent investigations have been forwarded to the Housing Manager.

The work of repairing house property which had been war damaged has progressed satisfactorily and towards the latter part of the year under review, the position of serving notices upon owners, who were endeavouring to obtain repair to such property, eased considerably. It will be appreciated that such circumstances entailed considerable work in checking on war damage claims and in communicating with the various firms of War Damage Assessors in the town, all of whom accorded every facility to the Department.

The Housing Manager reports that by the end of the year 250 prefabricated bungalows and 232 brick houses have been occupied on No. 1 Housing Estate. In addition 49 bungalows on No. 2 Housing Estate have also been occupied.

Summary of Notices Served:

A total of 493 notices were served during the year as follows:—

<i>Statute</i>				<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Public Health Act	..	..	..	153	32
Housing Act	..	..	..	181	49
Factories Act	..	..	..	21	—
Food and Drugs Act	..	..	..	32	—
Milk and Dairies Regulations	..	..	..	11	—
Shops Acts	..	..	..	2	—
Lowestoft Corporation Acts	..	..	..	—	12

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK AND DAIRIES

The coming into operation of the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, on the 1st October, 1949, transferred the function of the supervision of milk production from local authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Previous to that date the cowsheds in the area had been subjected to regular inspection, and action taken where necessary to effect improvement in the general standard of milk production.

Local Authorities are now solely concerned with milk distributors and dairy premises as distinct from milk producers and dairy farms. The powers are contained in the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. Registration of all distributors, etc., within the Borough under the Regulations has been effected as follows:—

Number of Registered Milk Distributors	..	..	..	..	32
Number of Registered Dairy Retail Premises	..	..	..	..	17
Number of Registered Distributors of Tuberculin Tested Milk	..				11
Number of Registered Distributors of Accredited Milk	..				1
Number of Registered Distributors of Sterilised Milk	..				0
Number of Registered Distributors of Pasteurised Milk	..				9
Number of Registered Pasteurisers	..	..	..	..	1
Number of Registered Sterilisers	..	..	..	..	0

All the dairy premises were inspected in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations. In consequence of informal action improvements were carried out in order that the premises conformed to the standard laid down.

Routine samples of milk have been taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination in accordance with the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Advisory action was taken where the samples failed to conform to the necessary standard.

The bulk of the milk retailed within the Borough is heat-treated and tuberculin tested.

Informal samples of milk have been taken and subjected to analysis by the "Gerber" test. Results in all cases showed the fat and solids not fat content to be above the legal minimum and further action was not found

to be necessary.

Examinations were carried out by the staff of the Department.

MEAT

Slaughterhouses: 822 visits were paid during the year to the Ministry of Food slaughterhouse in the Borough and 3,627 carcases were inspected. The total amount of fresh meat and offal condemned as unsound and unfit for food amounted to 25,207 lbs. of which 13,878 lbs. or 55.1% was tubercular.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	628	186	792	1860	161
Number inspected	628	186	792	1860	161
All diseases except Tuberculosis:-					
Whole carcases condemned	—	1	4	1	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	325	77	3	32	20
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	51.8%	41.9%	.88%	1.77%	13.0%
Tuberculosis only:-					
Whole carcases condemned	8	7	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	118	137	—	—	29
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	20.0%	56.5%	—	—	18.6%

Regular inspections have been made of meat manufacturing premises and all such premises have registered in accordance with Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

It was found necessary in certain cases to insist upon structural improvements or additional facilities to the manufacturing rooms and a satisfactory standard now exists in the Borough area.

The requirements of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924/48, relating to the handling and transporting of meat have been strictly administered and although many of the transport vehicles in use are very old, a high standard of cleanliness has been maintained. The position in regard to the transport of meat and edible offal for sale for human consumption was clarified by a Ministry of Food Circular, M.F. 20/49, which explained that the individual hauliers engaged by the Meat Transport Organisation, Ltd., operate as private concerns and as such are subject to the statutory requirements affecting their activities.

The general quality of the animals inspected at the slaughterhouse is good. During the year only two cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* were found, the infected meat and offal were subjected to the necessary treatment by cold storage.

The Ministry of Food slaughterhouse on the Market Plain is used for the supply of meat to the North part of the town while the meat for the Southern area is slaughtered at Benacre, under the supervision of the Lothingland R.D.C. Sanitary Inspector.

The Lowestoft slaughterhouse, although maintained in a reasonable state of repair, is in many ways unsuitable from the aspects of structural condition, position, lay-out and general facilities.

Other Foods. Other articles found unfit for human consumption and accordingly condemned were as follows:—

Tomato Paste 1,508 lbs.; Fruit 211 tins; Jam 107 tins; Milk 2,303 tins; Vegetables 720 tins; Meat (tinned) 282 tins; Meat 12,589 lbs.; Fish 290 tins; Frozen Beef 750 lbs.; Cheese 104 lbs.; Pudding Mixture 66 packets; Corned Mutton 1,215 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.; Corned Beef 1,682 lbs.; Poultry 50 lbs.; Salad Cream 107 bottles; Currants 50 lbs.; Milk 256 lbs.; Apple Puree 16 tins; Blood 97 gallons; Sausages 32 lbs.; Frozen Meat 194 lbs.; Imported Beef 132 lbs.; Eggs 69; Tomato Sauce 55 bottles; Frozen Lamb 455 lbs.; Crabs 12 boxes; Fish 36,918 lbs.; Soup 59 tins; Jelly Crystals 41 packets; Tomato Puree 4,790 lbs.; Yorkshire Pudding Mixture 36 packets; Chocolate Coating 28 lbs.; Pickles 101 Jars; Miscellaneous foods 150 tins and 92 lbs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

145 formal samples of food and drugs have been taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analyses as follows:—

Soup 5; Sausage 3; Cooking Fat 7; Gelatine Crystals 1; Health Crystals 4; Lemonade Crystals 4; Semolina 3; Oatmeal 2; Rice 1; Spaghetti 2; Cake Mixture 5; Vinegar 10; Curry Powder 2; Custard Powder 8; Spices 14; Mustard 1; Cream of Tartar 2; Fruit Glace 1; Gravy Powder 2; Malt Extract 1; Suet 2; Cocoa 2; Coffee 3; Vegetable Salad 3; Fish Paste 2; Bicarbonate of Soda 1; Macaroni 4; Milk Powder 1; Pepper 1; Farinoca 2; Flour 4; Piccalilli/Chutney 3; Arrowroot 1; Honey 1; Tea 3; Meat Extract 1; Biscuits 1; Butter 1; Margarine 1; Conserve 5; Force Meat 2; Junket Powder 1; Pastry Mix 2; Pudding Mixture 3; Fish Cakes 1; Baking Powder 2; Salad Cream 2; Tinned Fish 2; Lard 1; Aspirin 1; Pearl Barley 1; Saccharines (sweetening tablets) 1; Horse Radish 1; Mince Meat 1; Whisky 4.

One sample of vinegar was reported upon as being non-genuine. The matter was reported to the Health Committee and a warning letter sent to the vendor.

Ice Cream

There are 16 registered manufacturers and 82 premises registered for the sale of ice cream within the Borough. Regular inspections have been carried out of these premises in accordance with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947.

Forty-five samples have been taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination. Five samples were shown to contain less than the standard of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % fat content. This is only a standard suggested by the Ministry of Food and advisory action was taken with the vendors. Subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory in four cases, while in the remaining case the manufacturer ceased production.

The reports received on fifty-one samples of ice cream submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination showed the samples to be graded as follows:-

Grade One	22
Grade Two	10
Grade Three	16
Grade Four	3

Advisory action was taken in respect of the lower grade samples to acquire a higher standard of cleanliness in production methods, utensils and equipment.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning in the Borough during the period under review. Four isolated single cases of mild food poisoning were reported but in none of these cases was it possible to isolate the causative organism or ascertain with certainty the food which produced the infection.

Clean Food Campaigns

During the course of the year regular propaganda has been issued from the Department relating to the clean handling of food. A special drive was carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, directed at ensuring a steady improvement in the standard of food handling in the cafés and restaurants of the Borough.

The East Suffolk County Council provided an exhibition stand in the town dealing with this subject. Through the co-operation of the Electricity Board, this exhibition was prominently displayed in the Electricity Showrooms for a period of two weeks.

The Medical Officer has given a number of lectures to various organisations dealing with this matter and the press have been very co-operative in publishing material supplied to them by this Department.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable diseases during the year 1949:-

Diseases	Total cases notified (after correction)	Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital	Total Deaths (within Borough)
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	57	5	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	13	13	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	—
Typhoid	1	1	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—
Erysipelas	4	1	—
Whooping Cough	9	—	—
Measles	350	4	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—

It will be seen from this table that the Borough came in for its share of the poliomyelitis epidemic, having escaped the previous year. Of the 13 confirmed cases, none died, though some sustained severe paralysis. As far as Lowestoft was concerned, the cases were aged under 5 years and over 15 years, i.e., no school child was affected. All but 4 of the cases made a good recovery and may eventually show little evidence of their paralysis. The first case was notified on the 7th August, and the last case on 6th November, the outbreak coinciding with the long spell of hot, dry weather which characterized the summer of 1949.

A sharp outbreak of measles occurred in June, July and August, raising the total of notified cases to 350 — nearly 200 cases more than during the previous year. The notifications for scarlet fever are up on the previous year, though the disease itself was mild in character.

The notifications of whooping-cough are well down, being nine only compared with 65 the year before, and there were again no cases of diphtheria.

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and mortality during 1949 are given for the area in the following table:—

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
25—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
45—	3	5	—	—	1	1	—	—
55—	3	1	—	—	4	1	—	—
65 and upwards	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	—
TOTALS	15	18	1	1	9	4	—	1
Figures tabulated by Registrar General after final transfers	—	—	—	—	9	7	—	—

The number of new cases notified during 1949 shows a substantial decrease from last year's figure, there being a slight excess of female cases over males.

LOWESTOFT
PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT
For the Year

1949

STAFF:

Port Medical Officer:

ARTHUR C. GEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.



Port Health Inspectors:

A. ISHERWOOD, C.R.S.I., M.S.A.I., Cert. Meat and Foods Inspector
F. W. Y. BUCKLEY, M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and Foods Inspector



Offices:

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 123, High Street, Lowestoft.
(Telephone: LOWESTOFT 782).

1.—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1949.

II. — CHARACTER OR TRADE OF PORT.

(a) *Passenger traffic during the year.*

There is no passenger traffic at this port, which is not one approved under the Aliens Order, 1920.

(b) *Cargo traffic.*

Principal Imports — Timber and Salt.

Principal Exports — During the period 1st September to 31st December, 1949, 14,899 crans of fresh herrings and 36,368 barrels of pickled herrings were exported to Germany and Poland from the Port.

(c) *Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive.*

Scandinavian, Baltic and North Sea Ports.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

The Port is not approved for the landing of aliens.

III. — WATER SUPPLY.

There has been no change in the existing arrangements.

IV. — PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933 AND 1945.

Revised Forms of Declarations of Health are being used in accordance with the Port Health Amendment Regulations, 1945.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS LANDED FROM VESSELS.

There have been no cases of infectious sickness landed from vessels during the year.

There were no cases of infectious sickness occurring on vessels during the voyage but disposed of prior to arrival.

No case of Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox or Typhus occurred on any vessel during its voyage to this Port.

V. — MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

Methods of deratization, rat-proofing and other measures against rodents have continued as in previous years.

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR

(1) On vessels.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Black	50	25	50	50	75	50	75	75	25	—	—	—	475
Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infected with Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

During the year the Corporation Rat Catchers carried out disinfection by means of poisoning, trapping and gassing (S.O.2) on 16 boats, this work entailing 62 visits.

The Railway Executive is now the responsible authority for rat control in the docks, quays, wharves and warehouses. Close liaison is maintained between their rat catchers and those of the Borough.

No Plague "Infected" or "Suspected" Vessels or Vessels from Plague Infected Ports arrived in the Port during the year.

Lowestoft is not a Port approved by the Minister of Health for the issue of Deratization Certificates.

VI. — HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of vessel.	No. inspected during year.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British	49	—	—	14
Other Nations	8	—	—	—

VII. — FOOD INSPECTION.

1.—Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Foods) Regulations, 1937, the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925-1940 and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 39).

According to the figures given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the weight and values of fish landed at Lowestoft during the year 1949 were:—

	Quantity	Value
Trawl Fish	248,793 cwts.	£1,045,135.
Herrings	131,544 crans.	£451,611.

2.—Shell Fish.

There are no shell fish beds in this area.

3.—Number of Samples of Imported Food examined by:—

- | | |
|--------------------|------|
| (a) Bacteriologist | Nil. |
| (b) Analyst | Nil. |

ARTHUR C. GEE,

July, 1950.

Port Medical Officer.

